



FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1902

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has returned to Washington from another trip to portions of the southern country. His special train doubtless excited less interest than any that ever went south containing a President of the United States. At several places there were no gatherings and both curiosity and enthusiasm were wanting. Mr. Roosevelt started all right, but his case is not the first to be compared to the cow that yielded a tub of milk and then kicked it over. He for a brief time talked much of the southern blood in his veins, of having fought under an ex-Confederate brigadier general in Cuba, and capped the climax by appointing a democrat to a federal judgeship. He was, however, not long in showing his capriciousness, and against the earnest protests of representative white people appointed negroes to prominent government positions in the South which enables them to dominate over white people. And now, it is said, his impressions of the southern people have undergone a change. There is much in his history to cause people south of Mason and Dixon's line to revise their hastily-formed opinions of him. He passed through Alexandria this morning on his special train. A few car inspectors were among the corporal's guard who gazed at his coach. He kept out of sight, and no one was disgruntled.

IF SOUTHERN men would learn that they "don't have to" stultify themselves when they cross the Potomac river it would be well for them. A case in point. Mr. John Goode, of Virginia, whom the southern people have frequently honored, made an address in Washington on Wednesday night before the Sons of the American Revolution concerning the ter-centenary of the settlement of Jamestown. During his address he went out of his way to say "the civil war settled for good and all two great principles—the indissolubility of the union and the inability of any State to secede. Thank God for it." Now this is a direct admission by Mr. Goode that he thanks God the South did not succeed in her heroic struggle of 1861-65, which admission is at direct variance with the sentiment entertained by a vast majority of true southern people. If Mr. Goode thanks God the South did not succeed, he must believe that her cause, in which he took part, was not just and right, but even southern children are taught now that they not only believe their fathers' cause to have been right, but that they know it to have been so.

IT is stated that at the next republican national convention Postmaster General Payne will renew his proposition to practically exclude the South from participation in its action by basing the number of delegates upon the republican vote in the several States. On this subject the Philadelphia Record says: For the early future, at least, the scheme is not feasible. It would give the corrupt Pennsylvania machine a power in republican national conventions that is not desirable to other republican States. Besides, a national convention that gives representation and votes to the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii ought not to be squeamish about the negro delegations from the southern States.

NOTHING too extravagant can be said in prose or poetry of the beautiful Indian summer of this year, for never before, perhaps, was this mild, belated season so timely or so beneficent. With all kinds of fuel at famine prices, and the supply inexorably limited by conditions beyond private or public control, the chill blasts of winter cannot be too long postponed. The winter stocks of coal usually accumulated during the summer season are lacking, and when the pinch shall come, later in the chilly months, it must be patiently endured.

AT THE breakfast given by the ladies of Memphis on Wednesday the President, in response to a toast, said: "I know of southern women, for I am the son of one of them." This being so, it seems passing strange that he takes pleasure in violating the feelings and sentiments of southern people by appointing negroes to prominent positions in the large cities in this section against the protests of the white people thereof. It is often asked, What would the President's mother think of her son's southern policy if she were alive?

A BALTIMORE paper says: "Cuba should be left in mind that cock-fighting is one of the relics of Spanish rule and is unworthy of a place in its new regime." But the paper referred to should remember that cock-fighting is frequently indulged in both in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland, and that the people of that State don't regard the pastime as unworthy of a place in the catalogue of their amusements.

IT is reported that President Roosevelt will approve any action by Congress aimed to reduce the numerical strength of the South's Representatives in the House

and the report may be taken as absolutely true. He has become convinced that the South will continue "solid" against republicanism and as he is impotent to break her solidity he will use his utmost endeavor to weaken her voting strength in the halls of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., November 21. President Roosevelt returned from his southern trip this morning, the special train bearing him reaching Washington at 7:57. The run from Memphis was made practically without incident except the slaughter of a calf which just ahead of the engine west of Asheville, N. C. The President appeared upon the platform of his car at several stops on the homeward trip and made one or two little speeches in which he told the townspeople that he would try to come down again at some future date and stay longer. The President is greatly pleased over the trip just completed despite his ill success in the hunting camp and the rather chilly reception he received on the streets of Memphis. He was able to study the people of the South at close range for the first time in his life, and it may be said that his ideas on some subjects have undergone a change. He is just as determined, however, to hold a firm hand on the reins governing the federal officeholders of the South. He admits that the negroes are not fit to be the guiding ones in the States in which they predominate, but at the same time he is resolved that all hope of office and political reward shall not be taken from them; that there are certain offices that the colored man can fill, and it is his intention to give these places to them. The President is booked to start for Philadelphia at 8:30 tomorrow morning. He will return to the capital on the following morning after attending the banquet of the Union League Club Saturday evening. He will not attend the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven tomorrow as he has previous engagements in Philadelphia. Miss Alice Roosevelt will go in a party with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, of New York city.

During the coming session of Congress Secretary Root will submit a bill providing for an army general staff, curtailing the power and duties of the commanding general of the army, which will not differ materially from his bill of last year so strenuously opposed and finally killed by Lieutenant Gen. Miles. War Department officials believe that they have sufficient friends in the Senate to pass the measure.

The democratic congressional committee is to keep headquarters open in this city all the year round. This decision was reached by Chairman Griggs and his fellow-members practically agreeing that the idea was a good one, provided the funds were forthcoming, and promising to send forth broadcast thousands of copies of speeches delivered in Congress. A few notable efforts of this kind may be circulated in pamphlet form, but the aim will be to keep the public informed from the democratic viewpoint on important questions as they arise through the medium of the newspapers.

The President's message was the principal topic of discussion at today's Cabinet session. The document which will go to Congress a week from next Monday or Tuesday is now practically completed and at the meeting today the President read portions of it to his advisers. The matter of tariff revision, which may prove of sufficient importance to compel the President to call an extra session of Congress after the 4th of March, was gone over thoroughly. The President, it is understood, is not in favor of calling an extra session, believing that even the best informed men in the House have much to learn on the subject. He is desirous of appointing a tariff commission that will collect all the information possible bearing on the tariff for submission to the Congress. Then he believes the members of that body will be able to approach and handle the matter more intelligently. The President fears that if an extra session is called there will be friction if not a deadlock between the Senate and House before the tariff question is settled. After today's Cabinet meeting a number of Senators called at the White House by invitation of the President and talked with him about legislation now contemplated as well as about the much vexed question of tariff revision and Cuban reciprocity.

Among the questions particularly considered by the Cabinet this morning were the Cuban situation, the isthmian canal treaty and the Pacific cable proposition. It is understood that nothing further will be done regarding Cuba until General Bliss shall report the result of his diplomatic mission in Havana. Regarding the canal, it is the sentiment of the Cabinet members that if Colombia continues the pursuit of her present dilatory tactics she should be given to understand that the way is open to the President for the conduct of negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. Suggestions in regard to the Pacific cable, made by Attorney General Knox as a result of his conference yesterday with the officials of the cable company, were, it is believed, approved by the President and his advisers. Arrangements will speedily be concluded for the laying of the cable.

Answers of the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Hudson, the Erie and the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad companies to the complaint of William B. Hearst, of New York, who charges discrimination on the part of the canal carrying roads in favor of the anthracite coal operators, were received by the Interstate Commerce commission today. In a general way they deny the charges and deny Mr. Hearst's interest in the matter. The race at Benning continue to be well attended and the fine weather of today helped to increase the crowd. An automobile belonging to Mr. John R. McLean overturned in a mud hole last night in Woody Lane, caught fire and was completely destroyed.

Roanoke, Va., detectives yesterday arrested four more men charged with having fired the mines of the Piedmont Colliery Company during the strike last summer. In all, six men have been arrested, charged with firing the mines.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In New York, yesterday all grades of refined sugar were advanced ten points. A dispatch from Bucharest says: The Universal states that the steamer Bosnia sank in a gale on Tuesday in the Black Sea. Her crew and passengers, numbering 150, were drowned.

Professor Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, will experiment on employees who have volunteered to test the effect on health of chemicals used for preserving meat intended for export.

It is understood that the Rt. Rev. John Janssen, Bishop of Belleville, Ill., has resigned his see and made application to be admitted as a monk of the Benedictine order. His request has not as yet been granted, but should he be permitted in his application the desired permission will be given. This would open a vacancy to which Bishop Conaty, of the Catholic University, might be transferred.

News reached Dallas Texas, last night that a powder magazine at the village of Langley-Spur, Indian Territory, near the Texas line on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, exploded yesterday evening, totally wrecking the village. Not a house was left standing. Eleven persons were injured, some of them dangerously. The powder magazine was connected with extensive stone quarries.

J. Ogden Armour and L. I. Valentine, the president of the Armour Grain Company, caught Chicago Board of Trade speculators napping yesterday and there-by added \$150,000 to the credit side of the firm's books. Armour unloaded about 3,000,000 bushels of his long May line of wheat between 77 cents and 77½ cents, with probably an average profit of four cents a bushel.

The London Chronicle, recognizing the truth of the declaration of the President of the United States, that the United States would soon abandon Alaska as the Philippines, says it hopes the Filipinos will be content with the amount of individual liberty that American rule, according to the President, has brought them. "Free Cuba," the paper adds, "is somewhat doubtful as to the benefit of exchanging the easy yoke of Spanish misrule for the bit of the American financier."

A jury in Judge Spencer's court in St. Louis yesterday awarded Jacob Ernst \$1,000 damages against Dr. Aman Ravold, formerly city bacteriologist, for the death of his daughter, May Ernst, who died from tetanus after having been inoculated with diphtheria anti-toxin provided by the city. Nine other cases are pending, in which damages are demanded aggregating \$72,000. The jury held that Dr. Ravold alone was responsible for the death of the child.

A special from Bluefield says a duel with revolvers was fought at the mining town of Kanawuck, Mineral county, W. Va., Wednesday night between J. M. Lawson and John Walla, of that community. The men had been enemies for several years, and last night when they met both drew revolvers and began firing. Eight shots were fired, two of which took effect in Lawson's groin and arm. Three bullets struck Walla, two of them passing through his body, and a third piercing his neck. It is not believed Lawson will die, but Walla's wounds are fatal.

At the Capitol in Washington yesterday the table of the ways and means committee, on which were framed measures known as the Wilson, McKinley and Dingley tariff bills, became the property of a Virginian, said to be a sportsman, for the modest sum of \$10. At an auction sale of the furniture of the ways and means room, which is now being refitted, the table was first bid in for \$5. Immediately afterward the Virginian bought it for \$10, and it is now on its way to his State. The highback chairs on which the members of the committee sat for years discussing and framing important bills brought almost as much as the long table, all the way from \$3.50 to \$5 being paid for them.

STABBED BY DISCHARGED WORKMAN.

Christopher O'Connell, a superintendent in the Havemeyer sugar refineries, in Williamsburg, N. Y., was stabbed and probably mortally wounded yesterday afternoon by Gottlieb Heier, a laborer whom he had discharged. O'Connell received three wounds in the abdomen, and was taken to the Eastern district hospital. He is a widower, and twenty-eight years old. Complaints were lately made about Heier to O'Connell by employees who said that he was interfering with them in their work. It is alleged that yesterday Heier, while intoxicated, quarreled with some of his fellow employees. They complained to O'Connell and the latter, early in the afternoon, notified Heier that his services would not be required after his day's work was done. Shortly after 2 o'clock, while O'Connell was coming out of his office, he was attacked by Heier, who plunged a knife, the blade of which was rusty, into O'Connell's abdomen near the right side. He gave the superintendent two more thrusts and left the knife sticking in the last made wound. Employees seized Heier on the street. He resisted and was severely beaten before he submitted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

A number of opinions were rendered in the Court of Appeals yesterday but none in cases from this section.

A number of appeals and writs of error were allowed and admitted to the docket for the November term of the court, among which are the following: Southern Railway Company vs. Washington, &c., Railway Company; Circuit Court of Fairfax county; appeal allowed; bond \$300.

Brown vs. Strother's administrator; Circuit Court of Loudoun; writ of error and supersedeas; to bond.

Wilbourne vs. Goodwyn, judge; Circuit Court of Nottoway; writ of error refused.

H. T. McIntyre, St. Paul, Minn., who has been troubled with a disordered stomach, says, "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets do me more good than anything I have ever taken." For sale by Richard Gibson, Druggist.

Cured of Piles After 40 Years.

Mr. C. Hanev, of Geneva, Ohio, had the piles for forty years. Doctors and doctors advised him to use Chamberlain's Piles. He used them and was cured. He writes: "I have been cured of my piles after 40 years. I have been cured of my piles after 40 years. I have been cured of my piles after 40 years."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A jury in Hanover county Wednesday took five minutes to convict Jerry Mimbrough, the young negro who assaulted Mrs. Buttes Taylor, near Rosewell, 10 days ago, and he was sentenced to be hanged December 22.

Mr. R. Carter Scott was named by the Richmond Bar Association yesterday judge of the Tenth circuit, embracing Richmond and Henrico, and he will be nominated by the legislative caucus next Tuesday night. The contest was a spirited one, with six candidates. Mr. William A. Moncrele led up to the last ballot.

One of the most fashionable weddings of the season in Norfolk was that of Miss Frances Randolph, daughter of Bishop Alfred Magill Randolph, of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia, and Mr. Richard Cornelius Taylor, cashier of the Marine Bank, which was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Paul's Church. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, assisted by many local clergymen.

It is reported that Colonel William Lamb is to become a candidate for the position of collector of the port of Norfolk. The commission of Major R. G. Banks expires on January 15. S. R. Carney's friends say he must either get the collectorship or postmastership. Deputy United States Marshal J. E. West is after the postmastership. The commission of Colonel J. R. Waddy, as postmaster, expires January 17. Waddy is a candidate for re-appointment. Other candidates are Thomas Lowrey and Henry Parker.

TO ATTACK THE CONSTITUTION.

As stated in the Gazette of that day the case of several colored voters, supported by the Negro Business League, in which Capt. John S. Wise is moving counsel, against the State Board of Censors, came up in the United States District Court in Richmond before Judge Waddill, yesterday. By consent the hearing was postponed until November 28, when Chief Justice Fuller and Judges Goff and Waddill will sit.

Attorney General Anderson signed an agreement that the State Board of Censors should not issue any certificates unless under mandamus proceedings in another court, in which event Captain Wise is to have due notice of the procedure.

The proceedings yesterday were of the most cordial character. Mr. Frank W. Christian appeared with Attorney General Anderson in behalf of the state. Captain Wise came in with characteristic energy and declared, before he got his breath from climbing the stairs, that he was the prettiest case he ever saw. He informed Attorney General Anderson that while he was friendly to everyone in the case, he meant war to the knife, and proposed to hunt out the weak spots and attack the new constitution from every vantage ground.

Attorney General Anderson accepted the gauge of battle with equal spirit, and declared that the constitution had no weak points, and that the State stood prepared to meet any assault made. Governor Montague and the other members were not present, being represented through the Attorney General. A large crowd of distinguished lawyers, members of the legislature and a few ladies filled the chamber and listened intently to the speeches by counsel.

In his remarks Mr. Wise contended that as members of the constitutional convention did not take the oath of office they were not legally acting as representatives of the people. The Governor, too, he contended had no right to proclaim the new instrument. The Attorney-General will not indicate his line of defense.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mrs. Le Breton, mother of Mrs. Langtry, the famous actress, and beauty, died today on the Isle of Jersey.

The Sieger-Leander iron syndicate of Berlin has received a new American order for 30,000 tons of special iron.

A Danube steamer sank off the island of Orsova, Servia, today. Five persons were rescued, but the remainder of the passengers and crew, numbering 30, perished.

A French woman was arrested at Lisbon today suspected of being Madame Humbert, of Paris, wanted by the police in connection with the famous Humbert-Crawford swindling episode.

Baron Toll, leader of the Russian polar expedition, has been isolated, by the extreme cold weather, on the islands of New Siberia. Though the Baron must winter there, no danger is feared.

It is stated at Capetown that the government will shortly empower the magistrates of the colony to return, at their discretion, the rifles of farmers seized under martial law. It is further stated that a general amnesty proclamation will probably synchronize the arrival of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain at the Cape.

The announcement was made today that the American pneumatic tool trust has acquired extensive lands near Fraserburg, Scotland, for the purpose of beginning the erection of machine and tool works.

In the Reichstag today State Secretary Thielmann announced that the budget which he would propose in January will show a deficit of \$30,000,000.

A steamer arriving at San Francisco from Guatemala Thursday had caught up a member of passengers who report that no less than 10,000 people were killed by the eruption of the volcano Santa Maria.

Fire this morning destroyed Seaman & Gerber's furnace colliery near Gilberton, Pa., at a loss of \$25,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery but it is believed to have started in the boiler house. The plant employed 150 men.

Walter Lester, sixty years old, while helping pull a fire engine back to the engine house at New Brunswick, N. J., this morning, was tripped by a dog and fell under the engine. His arm was broken, his leg crushed and he will probably die.

Five men were badly, and perhaps fatally, injured this morning in the local roundhouse of the Consolidated Railroad at Providence, when a locomotive was backing up a train, holding 60,000 gallons of water, 25 feet in the air, when the iron bands holding the tank broke, releasing the water. Four men were thrown forty feet into an ash pit, and another was killed. A dispatch from Ocean, W. Va., says that nearly 15,000 logs are wedged in Clear Fork and unless the jam can be broken, a sudden rise in the creek would destroy the entire town.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Mr. Wickham offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on the attorney general for his opinion as to whether the legislature has the right under the new constitution to lay a specific pension tax upon the real and personal property of the State.

Mr. Wickham's statement, which shows a very small reserve in the treasury after paying all the expenses of the State, was in connection with a resolution offered by the Hanover Senator and his resolution and speech were in opposition to Mr. McMillan's bill introduced yesterday providing for a special tax of five cents on the \$100 to pay Confederate pensions.

Mr. Wickham, while he believes the resources of the State are hardly more than sufficient to pay the current expenses, says the \$300,000 necessary for pensions can be spared, if economy is used, and that the special tax is not necessary. The resolutions were adopted. A bill was introduced to amend the code in relation to care of lunatics so as to provide for the care of persons who have been adjudged insane. The bill allows friends of patients to have them treated in private institutions.

HOUSE.

The committee for courts of justice reported to the House bill No. 25, with the recommendation that it pass.

The House passed a joint resolution grouping the judicial circuits of the State in groups of sections, a method of assigning the judges of the twenty-four circuits to terms of two, four, six and eight years. Mr. Southall was directed to report the resolution to the Senate. The judges are classified into four groups, none of the six circuits in any group being contiguous, and each group will be placed in an envelope. These envelopes will be numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. One shall be drawn and all the circuit judges embraced therein get two-year terms; all in envelope marked 2, four-year; all in envelope marked 3, six-year; and all in envelope marked 4, eight-year. The drawing is to be made by the speaker and the president of the Senate. The drawing is made a special order for November 28.

"FIGHTING FOR HIS KING."—Col. S. M. Newhouse, of Culpeper county, who is in the city attending the sessions of the House of Delegates, said, in speaking of his son's visit to South Africa yesterday:

"Yes, there is no doubt that my boy is in South Africa. We have received several letters from him, and we have also received two pictures of him taken in Johannesburg. When he got to London he desired to go to South Africa, and as he could not get there any other way he became a Britisher. Fact is, he joined the Imperial Yeomanry, one of the crack military organizations of the dominions of King Edward. He wrote me not long ago that he was in South Africa fighting for his king and flag. Think of that for a good American boy," and the colonel laughed heartily.

The colonel says that his son writes that he has a good position in Johannesburg, being employed by a mining company. He is getting \$200 per month, which is not bad, everything considered. Colonel Newhouse does not know when his son will come back to America.—[Richmond Dispatch.]

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

The continuance of cold weather in Great Britain, although it is not yet extremely severe, has already brought distress in many cities. The depression in many trades is causing lack of employment, and the number of persons out of work is much above the average. The Salvation Army labor bureau in White Chapel, London, reports that the daily applicants for work, chiefly mechanics and laborers, average 120. The normal number of applications in November is from 70 to 80. The outlook is worrying charity organizations, which fear that there will be much distress in the coming winter. Two thousand persons, principally shoemakers, are out of work in Leicester; 5,000 persons are idle in Newcastle, and a similar condition of affairs prevails elsewhere.

TRAGIC INCIDENT RECALLED.—Sarah Elizabeth Shepherd, widow of Heywood Shepherd, colored, keeper of the station gate at Harper's Ferry in 1859, died at her home in Washington on Monday and was buried yesterday. Heywood shot. Shepherd was the first man killed by John Brown and his men. His refusal to give up the keys resulted in his being shot. Shepherd was a prominent figure at Harper's Ferry and Winchester. He was buried at the latter place and was accorded public honors by the State of Virginia, his funeral being attended by a detachment of the Virginia State militia. He was a tall, black man with decidedly pronounced African features. He was much respected for his loyalty to his country, which characterized led to his untimely death.

MOUNTAIN SOLD AT AUCTION.—To the auctioneer nothing is sacred. He would announce that Mont Blanc was "gone" or knock the Matterhorn down without earning a hair. At present the Alps are in the market, but taken home yard last week saw Snowdon come under the hammer. To be precise, it was not the whole of Snowdon, but so much of it as 2,000 acres, which belonged to the late Sir E. Watkin.

The auctioneer remarked that sellers and buyers of mountains were few. He, however, was a man of experience and had bought in the past. He had bought the Matterhorn, but in spite of his description of the charms of Snowdon, and of the mineral wealth, including fossils, which might be hidden there, he could not attract buyers. His appeal for a starting bid of £20,000 (\$100,000) was met by one of £5,000 (\$25,000), which by fairly quick bidding was taken up to £10,000 (\$50,000). Somewhat painfully the bid was brought up to £11,000 (\$55,000), beyond which the bidders declined to go.

"Fifteen," said the auctioneer, dropping the hammer and the judges got wiser. The £15,000 (\$75,000). There was no demand for mountains.

WANTED.

We would like to ask, through the columns of your paper, if there is any person who has used Green's August Flower for the cure of indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Liver Troubles that has not been cured—and who also can mention results, such as sour stomach, fermentation of food, habitual constiveness, nervous dyspepsia, headaches, despondent feelings, sleeplessness—in fact, any trouble connected with the stomach or liver. This medicine has been sold for many years in all civilized countries, and we wish to correspond with you and send you one of our books free of cost. If you never tried August Flower, try a 25 cent bottle first. We have never known of its failing. If so, something more serious is the matter with you. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Richmond.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, Nov. 21.—A bill was offered in the Senate today requiring applicants for barroom licenses to show a petition from a majority of the qualified voters in the district or ward where the license is sought. The anti-saloon league will fight hard for the measure. The nomination of R. Carter Scott for judge of the Tenth circuit is assured at the caucus next Tuesday night.

A Philadelphia Raid.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—Revolting almost beyond description were the details released at the Central police court today, when forty prisoners' raid upon the 113 captured in last night's raid upon alleged houses of shame were arraigned. Many of the prisoners were young girls, still in their teens, who, it is alleged by the German consul and others, were enticed from their homes in foreign lands to come to the dens of iniquity under pretence of securing honest employment or husbands. These prisoners cried bitterly as they were led to the magistrate's court. Others were women, hardened to their lot, who strutted brazenly along the passageway and leered upon the spectators from the dock. There were a few men among the captives, and these, the detectives say, are the dealers in the inhuman traffic. All were taken into custody at nightfall yesterday in the most gigantic raid of the kind in Philadelphia police history.

District Attorney Weaver announced that whereas it had been the practice heretofore not to indict inmates of disorderly houses, he would inaugurate a new system and indict them, in future. The appearance of the district attorney in a magistrate's court is unique in Philadelphia legal practice and indicates the importance which the authorities attach to this crusade. Mr. Weaver stated that the commonwealth had such notice and asked that the hearing be continued until next Tuesday morning. There was a lengthy argument, but, finally, the district attorney's request was granted. The prisoners were then arraigned separately for the purpose of fixing bail for the further hearing.

Each of the alleged proprietors of infamy were held in \$1,200 bail for court and each of the inmates for \$600 bail. Although nothing sensational came out publicly at the hearing, several of the younger girls were examined privately and the stories they told are said to have been startling and disgusting.

The Strike Commission.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 21.—Expert testimony adduced before the coal strike commission yesterday and today shows that the avocation of the miner usually brings on miners' asthma and rheumatism. It was further shown that complications arising from miners' asthma were usually fatal. One doctor testified that a miner's lungs become so saturated with coal dust that even when the miner leaves the mines he coughs up coal dust for years. Rheumatism was found to be a common thing. Conditions of this kind, it was shown, were brought on by the inhalation of powder smoke, coal dust, and bad air. Many miners suffered severely from being compelled to kneel in water while cutting down coal in the chambers.

The anthracite commission may adjourn after today until Monday, owing to the fact that President Mitchell is unable at this time to present documentary evidence which he is securing. Dr. Gibbons, the first witness today, enumerated many illnesses resulting from the mining. The witness expressed the opinion that those who suffer from miners' asthma had a predisposition to bronchial troubles or lung affections before entering the mines. The doctor pictured many of the inconveniences and dangers common to miners.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 21.—There is every reason to believe that the operators and miners' counsel will come to an amicable and satisfactory agreement during the period of adjournment next week, which will relieve the anthracite coal strike commission of hearing further testimony and rendering a decision.

Shooting Still a Mystery.

Paris, Nov. 21.—The shooting of Miss Helen Gore, the American medical student yesterday, continues to be a mystery. M. De Redyanski, the Russian friend of the girl, who is believed to have done the shooting is held under suspicion. The evidence so far adduced shows that there was no quarrel before the shooting occurred, but that the pistol which killed the girl was taken from its case. Miss Gore had a varied career. She was born in San Francisco. When quite young she went to Mexico with her parents, both of whom subsequently died. When 18 years old Miss Gore was married to a Mexican named Sanchez, who beat her. She obtained a divorce from him. Later the girl went back to San Francisco, from which place she moved to Los Angeles, thence to Columbus, O., and from there to Chicago. Here she began taking singing lessons and came to Paris last August to continue her studies. She had a fine voice. The girl seemed to have plenty of money and dressed magnificently. Nothing of her recent movements is known. She has but one known relative living, a maiden aunt, Miss Gore, who resides in San Francisco.

A Dramatic Episode.

Vienna, Nov. 21.—A case full of dramatic incidents closed at Cracow today when Madame Slawicz was sentenced to serve a term of two years' imprisonment on a charge of blinding her husband and for bigamy. In 1890 the prisoner, a poor girl, married a millionaire named Slawicz at the town of Lodz. In 1895 the millionaire tired of his wife and deserted her. The woman retaliated by blinding him with vitriol. She was sentenced to serve a life term at Saghalien, but escaped to the main land as a stowaway, and tramped in Asia and Europe disguised as a man. Finally she reached Austria and was married to an aged beggar, and became an Austrian citizen. Recently she was recognized at Cracow and tried on the original offense as well as that of bigamy. A dramatic episode of the trial was when her blind husband and the beggar she had more recently wedded, appeared as crown witnesses.

Lynched by Masked Men.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 21.—A. S. Welsh, a negro, was taken from an auto at Wynne, last night by a mob of masked men and his body is now hanging from a tree in a swamp. Welsh had some words with Conductor Campbell while on the train last Monday. At McGarry the negro followed the conductor from the train and drawing a knife, attempted to cut his throat. Some one caught the negro's arm, and he succeeded in only inflicting a flesh wound.

Reply to the Boers.

London, Nov. 21.—Parliamentary papers were issued this morning containing Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's reply to the appeal of the Boers for more relief. The colonial secretary says that in addition to the 3,000,000 pounds free grant, the burcher camps, since the close of the war, have been transformed into organizations enabling the people to return to their homes. These organizations he says have cost Great Britain £200,000 monthly. He continues: "It must be self evident that it is only in the cause of humanity that Great Britain continues to maintain these costly organizations." Chamberlain suggests that large sums were remitted from South Africa to Europe during the war to be expended in the interests of the republic. Of these amounts he says there must be a large balance remaining, which should properly come to the British government as the successors of the republic. The government, however, is prepared to add this balance to the relief fund. The Colonial Secretary asks for General Botha's co-operation in finding the persons to whom this money was entrusted, and in obtaining from them a statement of the expenditure, and the balance remaining. Botha, in his reply, said: "I am unaware of any sums remaining unexpended in Europe, out of the Transvaal remittances. I admit the grant of \$15,000,000 was unprecedented but so also are the whole circumstances of the war. Having taken the assets of the republic England should expect to meet their full liabilities." Botha names 21 villages which the British entirely destroyed during the war.

Reported Railroad Deal.

New York, Nov. 21.—President August Belmont, of the Inter-Borough Rapid Transit and Subway construction Company denied himself to reporters today so that no official confirmation could be obtained of the report that the Manhattan "L" Company had been absorbed by the Inter-Borough system. Wall Street, however, is sure that the deal has been made. Brokers think the Gould family and Russell Sage have made some arrangement by which they turned over their holdings of Manhattan "L" stock, and that the Inter-Borough people went into the open market and bought additional stock so that there would be no doubt as to their control. The passing of the control of the Manhattan leaves local transportation in the control of two companies, the Inter-Borough, which will control the long haul traffic, and the Metropolitan which will have the short haul traffic. The new combination will control 97.75 miles of road, and its combined capital is \$89,000,000.

Cruelty to a Child.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 21.—A case of extreme cruelty in which the victim was thirteen year old Leonard Rizzoli, was brought to the attention of the police today by neighbors of the Rizzoli family who lives at 34 Garfield street. Detective Fallon found Leonard in his stocking feet and with only an undershirt and trousers on, tied hand and foot to a pillar in a coal bin in the cold cellar. He had been there several hours and was in a pitiable condition. Before being tied in the cellar he had been tied all night to a table in the kitchen. Agostino Rizzoli, his step-mother, was tied him was locked up, and superintendent Kimball, of the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children, will prosecute both parents. The punishment was inflicted because the boy was unable to get work and had deceived his mother by telling her he was working.